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BISBEE, ARIZONA, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1916.

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AGREEMENT IS OFF; SCOTT MAKES NEW DEMANDS

Obregon Resists Further Concessions Asked by United States Since Friday's Raid on Glenn Springs, Texas.

U. S. SEEKS PATROL OF GREATER TERRITORY

Bitterness Enters Conference. Obregon's Generals Forsake Him. Intervention Talk is Again Heard.

(By Review Leased Wire.)
EL PASO, May 8.—Today's conference between Generals Scott, Funston and Obregon, Mexican minister of war, and Juan Amador, sub-secretary of foreign affairs, ended this afternoon without an agreement having been reached.

It was indicated, however, that efforts to effect an understanding regarding the status of the American troops in Mexico had not been abandoned and that another conference be held.

Today's meeting took place in General Scott's private car on the American side. When on the next morning will be held was not disclosed.

When General Obregon returned to Juarez in his touring car, he was asked: "Is the conference ended?" He smiled, shrugged his shoulders and replied:

"It is just beginning." A. J. McQuatters, president of the Alvarado Mining company, was again present at the meeting of the American and Mexican representatives. Neither he nor any of the others would discuss what had taken place.

In El Paso tonight the feeling grew that the situation had taken on added gravity following the bandit raid in the Big Bend district. It was reported on good authority that most of today's conference had to do with raids and the steps to be taken to disperse bandit groups in northern Coahuila. New demands were presented to the Mexican representatives, it was said, which include the cooperation of the Mexican troops in the districts not hitherto touched in the negotiations.

(Continued on Page 2)

BIG LINER CYMRIC IS TORPEDOED OFF COAST OF IRELAND

13,000 Ton English Ship Survives Attack and Heads for Shore.

(By Review Leased Wire.)
QUEENSTOWN, via London, May 8.—The Cymric was torpedoed at four o'clock Monday afternoon. It is reported that she is still afloat and is proceeding to an Irish port.

LONDON, May 8.—The 13,000 ton White Star liner Cymric, which for some time has been engaged in freight service, has been torpedoed by a German submarine, according to advice received here. One report says that the Cymric was attacked in the Atlantic, and the information of the White Star Company at Liverpool is that the steamer was torpedoed about noon Monday.

The Cymric left New York April 29 with an enormous cargo of war munitions. As she usually makes the voyage from New York to Liverpool in 10 days, she was therefore within a day or two of her destination. It is considered probable in the absence of definite details, that the disaster to the Cymric occurred off the west coast of Ireland, but whether on the northerly or southerly route cannot be stated.

The fate of the steamship is not yet known, although an early message received in London reported that the Cymric was sinking. The crew on board numbers about 100 men but the steamer carried no passengers.

(By Review Leased Wire.)
SINK ANOTHER.
LONDON, May 8.—The British ship Galgate, 2,361 tons from Portland, Ore. January 2 for ports in the United Kingdom was sunk by a submarine on Saturday night. Twelve of the crew were picked up by a smack and landed here. One boat with 14 men are missing.

GERMAN GUILTY OF PLOTS

NEW YORK, May 8.—The jury which for 10 days heard testimony at the trial of Robert Fay, a former lieutenant in the German army; Walter Scholz and Paul Daech, charged with conspiracy to destroy munitions ships through bomb contrivances, returned a verdict of guilty tonight against all three of the defendants.

The jury deliberated on the case for five hours and reaching a verdict asked for clemency in behalf of Daech, who according to his own statements and those of Fay and Scholz, was an employ of Fay and knew little of the details of the "fire bombs" plots.

FUNSTON'S PLEA FOR MORE MEN STILL MEETS DEAF EAR

Washington Gives Him Authority to Pursue the Texas Raiders, But Fails to Give Him Troops.

STILL WATCHFULLY
WAITING FOR PEACE

Capitol Still Hopes Scott and Obregon Will Agree and That All Raiding Will Automatically Stop.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Administration officials are hopeful that effective cooperation between American and Mexican troops to exterminate outlaws which raided Glenn Springs, Texas, last Friday night will follow the conclusion of the conference at El Paso between Generals Scott and Obregon. In the meantime though at the War and State Departments it was stated officially that General Funston has full authority to send his troops across the border on any hot trail.

Officials would not comment on the border advice, saying General Funston has repeatedly urged that his forces be strengthened. The question of calling out a portion of the national guard is not under immediate consideration, however, and as the only other means of adding materially to the border guard would be to employ coast artillery troops as infantry for that purpose, there is nothing to indicate that General Funston's force is to be increased.

The Glenn Springs raid has served to make clear the attitude of the State Department regarding General Carranza's note suggesting the withdrawal of the American expedition. It was stated officially today that the agreement suggested by General Carranza in the first exchange of notes for a reciprocal right to cross the border on any recurrence of the Columbus raid, still was assumed to be in force. Only the status of the present expedition is involved it was said in the present diplomatic situation and in the Scott-Obregon military discussion at El Paso. The right to pursue outlaws who engaged in subsequent raids was clearly stated in the original proposal from Carranza and if Funston's men go across in pursuing the Glenn Springs raiders, they will be covered by that agreement, regardless of the status of General Pershing's expedition.

It is regarded as unquestionable that the latest influence upon the time when American troops will be withdrawn from Mexico. The agreement reached at El Paso it has been stated, provides no time limit for withdrawal, but rests upon a demonstration of the ability of the Carranza forces to protect the international line. The Texas raid apparently places the fulfillment of the condition further in the future. In the meantime the original agreement will cover new pursuits including that of the Glenn Springs raid.

The War Department reports today that a force of Carranza soldiers was being sent to San Geronimo, and Ojos Azules where American cavalrymen surprised and almost exterminated a band of Villa followers last week. The attitude of the Carranza forces was said by General Pershing to be friendly. A portion of the supplies for General Pershing sent by rail from the border has reached the advance base, after being delayed at Chihuahua City until General Obregon ordered the shipments released.

Consul Letcher reports quiet at Chihuahua. There is a Carranza garrison of one thousand men now in that place. Consul Blocker's message regarding the Glenn Springs fight, said the bodies of Deemer and Coy, the two civilians slain had been found with their throats cut. Other civilian reported killed was the Compton boy. Message estimated the force of the raiders at 190 and said the women of Glenn Springs had been sent to Marathon, by motor truck.

GREAT BANDS OF RAIDERS THREATEN TEXAS

Four Troops Are Dispatched to Infested District, Where 3,000 Are Said to Be Needed, But Can't Be Spared.

FORCE IS TOO SMALL TO PURSUE RAIDERS

American Women Are Vacating Border Towns Fearing Another Repetition of Marauding.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

MARATHON, Texas, May 8.—Private Roscoe Tyree and O. G. Conpton arrived here late this afternoon in company with Sergeant Smith. They were brought here in a motor car from Glenn Springs.

MARATHON, Texas, May 8.—Two troops of American cavalry swung southward this afternoon into the Big Bend Country moving on to Glenn Springs, where three soldiers lost their lives and a little boy was shot to death in the raid by Villista bandits Friday night. The one hundred and more cavalrymen belonged to troops A and B of the Eighth Cavalry under the command of Major Geo. T. Lumsden.

Two troops of the Fourteenth Cavalry, commanded by Colonel F. W. Sibley from Fort Clark, will go forward tomorrow. A strict censorship is enforced to screen the troop movements in the field campaign in whatever pursuit of Villa brigands may be contemplated.

Many unconfirmed reports are current tonight at Boquillas that bodies of bandits are operating in numbers on the Mexican side.

The number of cavalrymen under present orders to proceed toward the river indicates that no effort will be made to pursue the bandits into Mexico unless they are observed near the border. In that event a chase into Mexican territory may be attempted that might carry the American forces fifty or more miles into Coahuila. Lack of transportation and properly defended lines of communication preclude any extended pursuit into Mexico and military men here do not think another punitive expedition possible because of the lack of cavalrymen.

The last body of Villistas recrossed the Rio Grande Sunday morning and they are now probably nearly forty miles south of the river. "It would take a brigade of at least three thousand men to form an expedition into Mexico to effectively (Continued on Page 2)

WINTER WHEAT CROP WILL BE NEAR HALF BILLION BUSHELS

Smaller Acreage Prevents Nation Equalling Last Year's Record Output. Cold Winter and Bugs to Blame.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Almost half a billion bushels of the winter wheat harvest forecast for this year by the Department of Agriculture in its May crop report. That this is 155,000,000 bushels less than harvested last year when a world's record crop was gathered in the United States, but the crop this year is growing on a much smaller acreage planted last fall. In all 428,000 acres were abandoned, leaving for harvest 23,020,000 acres, which is 7,432,000 acres less than harvested last year.

"The heaviest abandonment occurred," the department reports, "in the important group of winter wheat states extending from Ohio through Indiana to Illinois where it reached its maximum intensity and through Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, ranging from 18 per cent in Ohio and Iowa to 33 per cent in Illinois. This abandonment was due principally to late seeding on a wet and poorly prepared seed bed, followed by a winter of unusual vigor.

The activity of the green bug during the winter in Texas with a severe winter drought caused an abandonment of 33 per cent of the sown acreage in that state.

"Present conditions of growth are poorest in the central group of states where winter wheat was most severe. Mention is made of the presence of the green bug in north central Oklahoma, but the parasites of this insect are present also and it is hoped will limit the damage it might otherwise do."

OBREGON'S BRIDE SENDS MESSAGE TO AMERICAN WOMEN



Maria Tapis Obregon.

Senora Maria Tapis Obregon, wife of General Obregon of Mexico, has sent this message to American women: "The women of Mexico have an ideal of free womanhood toward which they are striving. The road may be long and weary, but we will achieve our dream at last. With you we shall eventually form a free sisterhood of the western continent."

GERMANS SCORE BIG GAIN AT VERDUN

Hill 304 and Many Trenches Captured, Along with 1,280 French Whose Losses Are Extra Heavy.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

An entire system of trenches on the northern slope of Hill 304, northwest of Verdun, has been captured by the Germans, according to Berlin and the French suffered extraordinarily heavy casualties. In addition 40 officers and 1,280 soldiers were taken prisoners.

Paris reports that to the east of the hill the Germans were driven from a communication trench which they previously had penetrated, and to the west of the hill a German assault against French positions at Hill No. 287 was put down by the French fire.

A heavy bombardment is in progress against Avocourt wood and the entire region of Hill 304, while to the east of Verdun and in the Voivre the artillery activity continues vigorous. Around the Tancourt farm, north of Verdun, a French attack broke down and 200 men were taken prisoners.

New Attack On Russians.

The Germans on the Russian front launched an offensive to the south of Blukast against the Russians, but met with no success, mine fighting and bombardment continue at various points along this line.

In Galicia to the northwest of Tarnopol, the Russians captured a mine crater.

Turks Are Retreating.

In the fighting in Asia Minor, the Russians have compelled the Turks to withdraw from their entire first line trenches in the region of Erzurum. Attacks by the Austrians against the Italians in the Marmolada, Falzarego, and other sectors were repulsed. The bombardment in the Adamello region continues. Here the Italians have destroyed an Austrian defense work on Col Toppet.

The Turkish cruiser Breslau is reported by Petrograd to have bombarded Eupatoria, in the Crimea. The town is described as an unfortified health station.

VILLISTAS ARE RAIDING NEAR GUADALAJARA.

MANZANILLO, Mex. (by Radio to San Diego, May 8.)—Mexican bandits believed to be followers of Villa, have been active near Colima, and in the Guadalajara region, according to stories told by Americans who reported here from the zone of the depredations. Colima, it was stated was made the object of attacks twice during the last three weeks. A train on the National Railway near Colima, was held up and robbed by the bandits, it was said.

Thirty Americans, it was learned, are aboard the steamer Newport which is due here May 10. It is thought that many other American refugees, either here or en route from the interior will take passage for San Francisco on the Newport.

The Cinco Minas and Amira Gold Mines and many other large American-owned mines are in the Colima district, said to be harassed by the bandits.

Manzanillo is in a normal condition and quiet also was reported from Guaymas, Topolobampo and Mazatlan.

OFF TO THE CIRCUS.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—President Wilson went to the circus tonight. Seated on the front row, fanning himself and Mrs. Wilson with a palm leaf fan and sharing a bag of peanuts with Secretary McAdoo, he apparently lost nothing of the holiday spirit of the occasion. A group of clowns carried out their antics just in front of him, furnished a particularly appreciable spectacle to the president.

When the party entered the big tent the crowd of several thousand rose and cheered. As he passed one of the rings the president took off his hat and laughingly made a motion as if to throw it in. The crowd quickly caught the point and applauded again.

The President and his party stayed until the very end of the show, and were almost the last to leave. He smiled broadly when a "peace ship" manned by fighting sailors and commanded by a clown made up to represent former Secretary Bryan, passed around the ring.

PRESIDENT SEES WORLD POLICE IN FUTURE

Meanwhile, However, He Argues for Preparedness Before Peace Pleaders and Small Army Contingent.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Hope that at the end of the present war the nations of the world would undertake a police force, backed by a common police force, was expressed by President Wilson today in an interview.

The President told his callers that a helpless nation would be negligible in a conference to establish the foundations for peace. He said there was a difference between preparedness and militarism, that the country was in no danger of the latter, and in response to a question, declared that compulsory military training was contrary to American tradition.

The committee insisted that on account of his office the President most frequently addressed audiences from the upper classes and that the response he received upon the proposal to increase the military was misleading him as to the true sentiment of the country.

The committee was headed by Miss Lillian D. Wald, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Amos R. E. Pinchot, all of New York City. A. A. Berler of Cambridge, Mass., and Jno. A. McSparran, legislative chairman of the National Grange, who presented a memorial setting forth that while the Union did stand against such a reasonable preparedness or for peace at any price, it was convinced that the big army and navy programs were a menace to democracy. The President was informed that these views had been voiced in ten great cities of the Middle West and met with enthusiastic endorsement.

When the spokesman of the delegation had supplemented their memorial by brief speeches, the President replied and for an hour listened to and answered their questions.

Of \$951,500,000 increase in this country's exports during the eight months ending with February, 1915, 500,000 was in finished manufactures. While total imports increased \$225,000,000, imports of raw material for use in manufacture increased \$213,900,000.

RAIDS U. S.-MADE, SAYS CARRANZA

Pillaging of Texas Town Was Fomented From San Antonio, Says First Chief.

MEXICO CITY, May 8.—General Carranza and his official advisors were in conference during all of Sunday night and until 3 o'clock Monday morning discussing the campaign against the border raids, which it is believed have been organized by enemies of the Carranza government, now residing in the United States.

According to messages, San Antonio is being used as headquarters for the movement and former prominent members of the reconstruction government are directing it. The avowed intention of these men, it is declared, is to cause differences between Mexico and the United States.

The newspapers this morning print on their first page a story of the recent border raids and characterize the participants in them as enemies of both nations. The hope is expressed editorially that the American people will see through the scheme and public opinion will not condemn Mexico wrongly.

LANSING TELLS GERMANY TO KEEP NOSE OUT OF U. S.-BRITISH AFFAIRS

America Will Accept Kaiser's Promise to Behave On Sea, But Will Not Tolerate Even a Suggestion How We Arrange Protection for Our Citizens or Trade In Other Countries, Says Short Emphatic Note.

AMBASSADOR GERARD WILL HAND NEW MESSAGE TO VON JAGOW TODAY

Responsibility for Protection of Americans Is Ours, No One's Else, And United States Will Not Discuss the Matter — Says Secretary of State. Germany, He Says, Has Yielded On Non-Combatant Issue.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A note cabled by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard today for delivery to the Berlin foreign office informs the German government that the United States accepts its "declaration of abandonment" of its former submarine policy and now relies upon a scrupulous execution of the altered policy to remove the principal danger of an interruption of the good relations existing between the two countries.

With this acceptance is coupled formal notice to Germany that the United States cannot for a moment entertain much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities of the rights of citizens of the United States on the high seas should in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. This is in reply to the concluding statement in the last German note to the effect that while submarine commanders had been ordered to sink no peaceful freight or passenger carrying ships without warning or without safety for passengers and crew, the German government would reserve to itself complete liberty of decision unless the United States was successful in its efforts to break the British blockade.

Secretary Lansing issued a statement tonight saying that the greater part of Germany's answer to the demand of the United States was devoted to matters which the American government could not discuss with the Berlin government, but he considered Germany had "yielded to our representations" and that "we can have no reason to quarrel with her" so long as the altered policy is lived up to.

Following is the text of the note cabled today by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin with instructions to deliver it to the German minister of foreign affairs: "The note of the Imperial German government under date of May 4, 1916, has received careful consideration by the government of the United States. It is especially noted as indicating the purpose of the Imperial government as to the future, that it is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operation of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents and that it is determined to impose upon all of its commanders at sea the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the government of the United States has insisted.

"Throughout the months which have elapsed since the Imperial government announced on February 4, 1915, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy. According to the Imperial government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous observance of the new altered policy of the Imperial government such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

"The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course of results of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and any other belligerent government notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding the government of the United States notifies the Imperial government that it cannot for a moment entertain much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by the German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or

in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative."

Mr. Lansing's statement made public after the note was on its way to Berlin follows: "The greater part of the German answer is devoted to matters which this government cannot discuss with the German government. The only questions of right which can be discussed with that government are those arising out of its action or out of our own and in no event those questions which are the subject of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and any other country.

"The essence of the answer is that Germany yields to our representations with regard to the rights of merchant ships and non-combatants on the high seas, and engages to observe the recognized rules of international law governing naval warfare in using her submarines against merchant ships. So long as she lives up to this altered policy we can have no reason to quarrel with her on that score, though the losses resulting from the violation of American rights by German submarine commanders operating under the former policy will have to be settled.

Treaty With Great Britain

"While our differences with Great Britain cannot form a subject of discussion with Germany, it should be stated that in our dealings with the British government we are acting as we are unquestionably bound to act in view of the explicit treaty engagements with that government. We have treaty obligations as to the manner in which matters in dispute between the two governments are to be handled. We offered to assume mutually similar obligations with Germany, but the offer was declined. When, however, the subject in dispute is a continuing menace to American lives it is doubtful whether such obligations apply unless the men (Continued on Page 2)

HOUSE REJECTS SENATE ARMY BILL

Measure for 250,000 Regulars May Be Cut To 175,000. Nitrate Clause Downed.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Senate amendments to the army bill again were rejected today by the House and the measure returned to conference. The proposals to empower the President to raise the standing army to 250,000 men in time of peace, and to raise a federal volunteer army of 251,000 were rejected flatly by votes of 221 to 142, and 251 to 169, respectively, while the nitrate plant amendment was substituted by one offered by Chairman Hay of the House military affairs committee, without a record vote.

Substitution of the nitrate plant amendment came after a hard fight by opponents of the Senate proposal led by Representative Lenroot, republican of Wisconsin, who maintained that the "water power lobby" was responsible for it.

The plant proposed under the Hay amendment would be operated exclusively by the government. The initial appropriation for the plant would be \$29,000,000 or \$5,000,000 more than the Senate amendment would have provided, and the money would be raised by the sale of Panama Canal bonds. They would become payable in not more than 50 years. Democratic leaders tonight felt optimistic over the outlook for a settlement of the nitrate problem. There is some fear, however, that the clause to permit the government to sell the by-products of the proposed plant may raise the objections of those opposed to government ownership.

Thirty Democrats voted against the 250,000 army feature of the bill. The line up on it was virtually the same as it had been previous. It is believed that the conference will agree to some compromise on the standing army for about 175,000 men. The House bill originally would have provided for 140,000.